



Object-Based FEA Modeling in IMOS (A progress report)

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FEMCI 2002, May 23





Outline

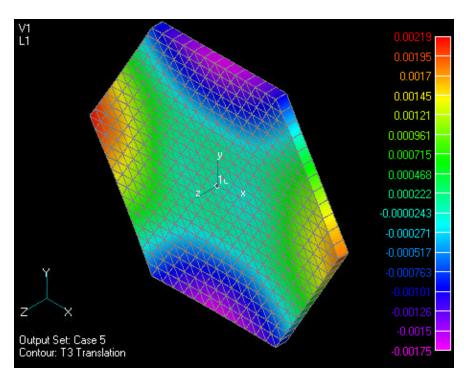
- IMOS (Integrated Modeling of Optical Systems) one year ago
- Development goals
- Some notes on object-based design and large-scale FEA
- Implementation in IMOS
- Future development

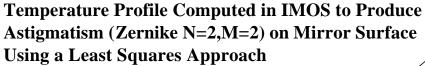




What is IMOS?

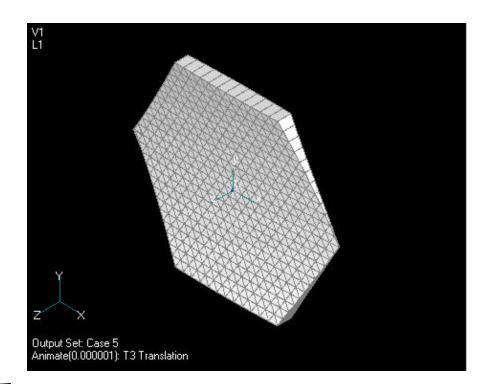
- Toolbox of Matlab script and executable files (*.m, *.mex) for finite element structural and thermal analysis, optical ray-tracing, statistical energy analysis, limited pre/postprocessing.
- Much of IMOS' flexibility is due to Matlab-hosted environment
 - matrix utilities, numerics, controls, visualisation
 - other tools running within Matlab environment (e.g. MACOS)
- Next slide example courtesy of Andy Kissil, JPL...

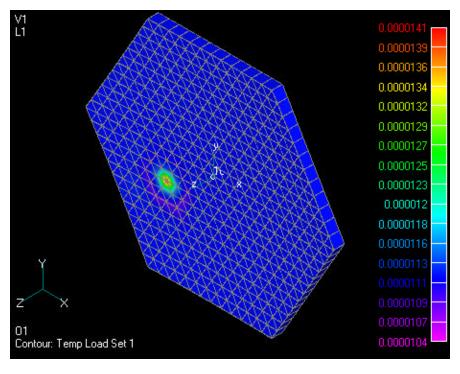




Animation of Axial Displacements of Mirror Surface for Computed Temperature Profile (double click to activate)

Identification of CTE Changes from Nominal Based on Simulated Displacement and Temperature Measurements









IMOS status, one year ago

- At FEMCI 2001 we outlined some of IMOS' shortcomings, and motivation behind proposed major code overhaul:
 - lack of large problem scalability (~50k dof has been practical limit)
 - flexibility, ease-of-use in conflict (powerful, though for expert users)
 - little support for higher-level analysis and design concepts
 - minimal data recovery, postprocessing





Motivation for recent, and future work

Previous shortcomings, especially:

- large problem scalability and performance
- support for NASTRAN models without data translation (native NASTRAN interface)
- Support for higher-level concepts (e.g. case, or state, control, substructures, multiple configurations (boundary conditions)
- Enhanced multidisciplinary analysis capabilities
 - integration with MACOS
- End-to-end design sensitivities and optimization





Some technical considerations in code redesign

- Efficient use of computing resources
 - compute space to span local memory, disk, and remote machines
 - indirect addressing (elimination of namespace collision)

```
for every substructure {
   for every boundary condition {
      compute reduced stiffness, mass matrix
   }
}
```

- static, vs. dynamic, objects
- computational efficiency
 - maximum code reusability, minimal code overhead
 - NASTRAN model description compatibility, data structure and functional compatibility





Technical considerations, cont.:

- scripts-data-code:
 - user convenience != programmer convenience
 - how much functionality goes in Matlab, how much in executable code?
 - Where should data reside, and in what form?





Some Definitions:

Object-based, vs. object-oriented code:

Object-oriented:

Object-based:	
abstraction	Creation of a well-defined object interface
encapsulation	Keeping abstraction details hidden
hierarchy	Ability to reuse abstractions
polymorphism	Methods transparency for derived objects





Thinking about FEM objects:

- Is the finite element model:
 - The set of mathematical operations and approximations
 - The collection of grid points, elements, discretized loads etc.?
 - The resulting matrices?
- Answer:

YES







Thinking about FEM objects, cont.:

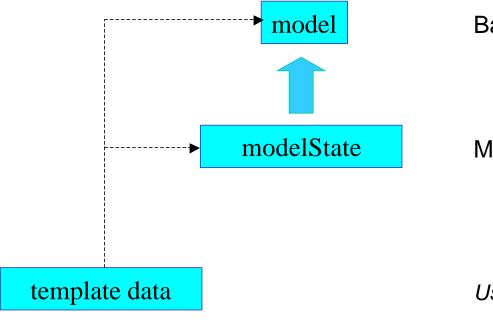
Object-based approach must also accommodate:

- Substructures/assemblies
- Multiple boundary conditions
- Modeling conventions
 - (autospc, dynamic reduction, inertia relief, etc.)
- Design states (model parameterization)





IMOS model containers:



Basic, invariant data

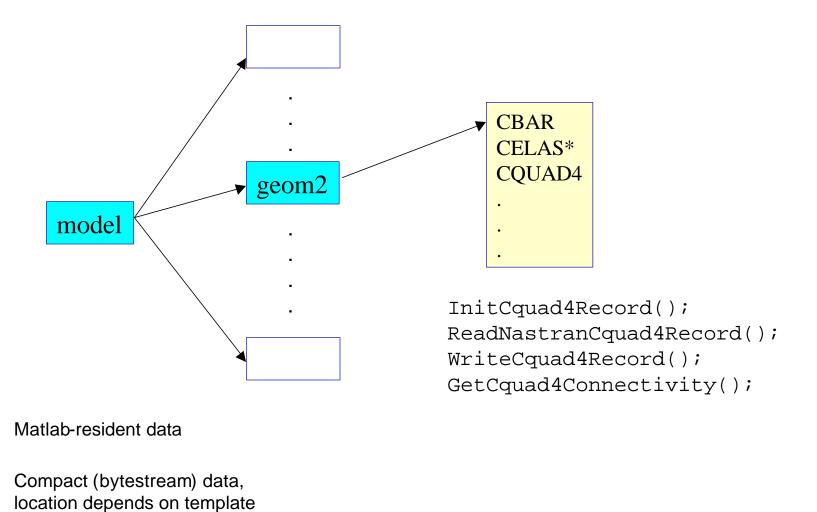
Model configurations

User-modifiable in Matlab





Container classes:



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Benefits:

- Container classes provide top-down, hierarchical framework for complex model data
- Matlab-based template information provides user modifiability
- Namespace collision avoided
- Abstraction/encapsulation ensures dataset, individual data element integrity
- Open source provides unlimited customization





Selected new functionality:

FEA model reader:

- Matlab executable (*.mex) for speed
- Native NASTRAN input (STEP extensible)
- Small, large, and free-field support
- Unlimited model sizes, continuations
- Case control (states), substructures, in progress





JPL

Selected new functionality, cont.:

Data extraction:

Example:

```
[ni] = IMdb('select ni from geom2 where name=cquad4);
```

- Matlab executable
- Data either in memory or on disk (could be remote, too)
- Based on data structure api's
- Performance is excellent





Example:

cbar

cord*

cquad4 crod

ctria3

grid

: 32116

: 81342

```
Copyright 1984-1999 The MathWorks, Inc.
                  Version 5.3.1.29215a (R11.1)
                          Oct 6 1999
  To get started, type one of these: helpwin, helpdesk, or demo.
  For product information, type tour or visit www.mathworks.com.
>> IMDataStruct;
>> infile = 'ngst_concept.dat';
>> nullfile = 'ngst_concept.null'
>> [ept,geom1,geom2,ifs,mpt] = IMReadInputFile(infile,nullfile);
   Input file summary:
  bulk data entry count:
                   : 3065
                   : 100
                           (includes all cordx*-type records)
                   : 76228
                   : 5296
```

< M A T L A B >

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mat* : 71 (71 mat1's)

pbar : 31
prod : 2
pshell : 97

created data sets
registered data sets
wrote data sets

>> [xyz] = IMdb('select xyz from geom1');

>> whos

Size Bytes Class Name IMOSDataPath 1x3struct array (global) 1972 IMOSDataStruct 1x124922 struct array (global) IMOSDefaultLocation 1x10 2054 struct array (global) ept 1x1534 struct array geom1 1x1538 struct array geom2 1x1538 struct array ifs 1x1534 struct array struct array mpt 1x1534 81342x4 2602944 double array xyz

Grand total is 325899 elements using 2614570 bytes





Current/Future work:

Driven by design modeling considerations, e.g.:

$$? P(x,t) ? ? u(x,t) ? ? u^{S}(x,t) ? ? PSF(x,t)$$

- MACOS interface
- NASTRAN element set migration
- FEA-based conductive and radiative heat transfer